BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper. 1 month	$ 2 00
" 3 months	5 00
" 6 months	15 00
Weekly paper. 3 months	3 00
" 6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North

PETERSBURG, Sept. 12.—We have Northern dates of the 8th and 9th. Stanton telegraphed Dix that the Provost Marshal General is ordered to enforce the draft without delay and that all applications for postponement have been refused. Sheridan's Cavalry is said to be broken down and must recuperate.

McClellan's letter of acceptance is published. He says the existence of more than one government over a region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people.

The preservation of the Union being the sole object for which the war was commenced it should have been conducted for that object only and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in actual service. Thus conducted, reconciliation would have been easy and we might have reaped the benefit of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by a spirit of conciliation and compromise and to restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people.

The re establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations and taught by traditions of the American people consistent with the honor and interest of the country to secure such a peace, A re-established Union and guarantees for future constitutional rights of every State in the Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more and when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once with a full guarantee of its constitutional rights If frank, earnest and persistent efforts to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazzards. I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors, the sacrifice of so many slain and wounded brethren had been in vain and that we had abandoned that Union for which cause they have so often been preserved.

A vast majority of our people would as I would hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood, but no peace can be permanent without Union

As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention I need only say that I should seek in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith for the rule of my duty and limitations of Executive power.

Gold 241.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12.—The "Herald" of the 9th has been received. Grant's letter to Washington says nothing is wanting to crush the rebellion but determined unity of sentiment North. The military resources of the South are exhausted.

Steamer *Francesia* from Boston for Halifax was chased on the 8th by a supposed privateer, off Shelburne.

Another mass McClellan meeting was held at New York on Thursday night. Great enthusiasm.

From Texas.

HOUSTON via MOBILE, Sept. 12.—Gen. Magruder has been placed in command of the District of Arkansas, Gen. Walker of Texas and Gen. Buckner of Louisiana. The Yankees evacuated Brownsville on the Rio Grande on July 30th. No hostile force now treads the soil of Texas. At the recent election Col. Roberts was elected Chief Justice and probably R. A. Reeves associate Judge. Betavoor is Attorney General, C. H. Randolph, State Treasurer and W. L. Roberts Comptroller. All quiet in military matters.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept 13.—Sherman has refused to exchange prisoners of war for men whose term of service have expired.

The correspondence will shortly appear. Trains have gone forward for the purpose of bringing down exiles from Atlanta. The tenth armistice commences this morning; both sides in the meantime will make vigorous preparation for a renewal of war. The Georgia Militia have been furloughed for thirty days.

From Mobile.

MOBILE Sept 12.—Five gunboats and barges are off the obstructions this evening. Scouts report a raid up Fish river.

ATTENTION D CO. N. C. M., H. D.

YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO ATTEND ON Nash Square on Thursday 15th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., with three days rations. All persons claiming exemption on account of disability must have Surgeons certificate or they will not be excused. Absentees will be reported to Headquarters.

By order of Col. HARRISON,
Sept. 13. W. R. RICHARDSON, Capt.

ATTENTION COMPANY A, 1st REGT. N. C. M., H. D.

ALL PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 50 years, exempt from conscription, living East of Newbern and South of Fayetteville streets within the old corporation, are hereby notified to meet at Capitol Square on Wednesday Sept 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All having exemptions will please present them. Delinquents will be sent for.

By order of Col. HARRISON,
S. W. SCOTT, Capt. Comm'dg
AMOS SCOTT, O. S.
Sept 13 1t*

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	$15.00
" " Three months	8.00
" " One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months	3.00
" " six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job PRINTING with dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1864 NO. 161.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN IN THE NORTH.

To show the spirits in which the Presidential campaign is conducted, we make some extracts from late Northern papers. The Washington *Chronicle* (Lincoln's organ) of September 4th says:

The trouble in the ranks of the Vallandingham Democracy is, that it is composed of two violently-antagonistic elements, the one clamorous for war, and the other clamorous for peace; and, between the two, poor General McClellan is suffering sadly. Thus, the war men hate Pendleton, who runs as the peace candidate for Vice-President; and the peace men hate McClellan, because he is the war candidate for President. Result: indifference everywhere, discontent everywhere, apathy everywhere.

The same paper has the following:

It is one of the novel features of the present political campaign that the party whose candidate runs upon a purely military record depends chiefly for its success upon the defeat of our armies in the field.—Prevaricate or deny it as they may, the leaders of the Vallandigham Democracy can never elect their candidate for the Presidency if our armies in the field are victorious. What a spectacle is this! That a great organization, heretofore controlling the political power of the country, with all its traditions and prejudices in favor of waging war upon other nations—in fact, relying more upon this theme than anything else—should now be in the field, with its candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the American people, dependent upon its success only in the hope that our armies are to be defeated in the field.

The New York *Daily News* thus defines the political *status* of Mr. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency:

George H Pendleton is, in the words of the *Tribune*, "an anti-war Copperhead of the most intense shade; and his votes in Congress have rarely differed from those of Vallandigham and Benjamin Harris." Precisely so; and, as such, stands upon the Democratic ticket a worthy representative of glorious phalanx which stood up in the Congress of the United States to denounce, in the face of raving madness, a war which has devastated the country, burdened our productive industry with a crushing debt, and murdered,—aye, murdered,—at the bidding of fanatical Abolition, hundreds of thousands of our sons and brothers.

George H. Pendleton, it is true, protested against the destructive passions of fanaticism, standing in his place in Congress beside Vallandingham and Harris. The editor of the *Daily News*, who looks forward with a deep throbbing pride to the memory of so glorious fellowship, can bear witness that that same George H. Pendleton has dared to vote with the fearless and few who did not shrink from breasting the waves of fanaticism when the Abolition Thugs threatened to silence opposition by violent death.—The leader, now, of that phalanx of patriotism, he has always proved himself worthy of his following; and we hail his name upon our tickets, regardless of the consideration of the triumph it presents to our long and patient labor in a good cause, as one full of heart swelling hope to our afflicted country.

Commenting on the above, the Washington *Chronicle* says:

The reader will remark that the *Daily News* declares Mr. Pendleton "stands upon the Democratic ticket a worthy representative of the glorious phalanx which stood up in the Congress of the United States to denounce, in raving madness, a war which has devastated the country," &c. Mr. Pendleton, therefore, has not merely opposed the manner in which the Administration has conducted the war, but the war itself; and he is now put forward by men who did not take part in and loyal as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. We need not say that no War Democrat; no patriot who is in favor of preserving the Union at all hazards; no disciple of the school of Andrew Jackson, who said that the "Union must and shall be preserved," can vote for George H. Pendleton. He will be cordially sustained by traitors of the school of the *Daily News*, who have constantly given aid to the rebellion, while swearing allegiance to the Constitution; but no man who is honest in professing to desire the preservation of the Union, peaceably if it may be, but forcibly if it must be, can vote for George H. Pendleton.

Yet Pendleton, who utterly loathes and hates the war, stands on the same ticket and in the subordinate place with a man who has won all his renown—whatever that may be worth—in waging this very war for the depression of the slaveholders' rebellion. He even now wears the stars upon his shoulders which were conferred upon him by President Lincoln for his services in leading our armies while they carried on that murderous warfare which the *Daily News* anathematizes with such peaceful ferocity of spirit. What is more strange, neither party claims to have changed his opinions—McClellan the hero of the war which Pendleton denounces as murderous.

HOW THE CHICAGO MEMBERS TALKED.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in journeying to Chicago with many members of the Democratic convention, was much impressed with their conversation. He says:

But the saddest thing to all this political talk was the evident delight at our military failures. I do not write the words willingly; for, realizing profoundly that this rebellion can be put down by no party and by no effort that stops short of embracing the people of the North, I know how fully it is admitting that the end of these tr[illegible]ublous times is not yet in sight. But there could be no mistaking the tone of exultation [illegible] which the invasion of the North and the siege of the capital in the fourth year of the war were paraded, and Grant's flanking operations were laughed at, and the ability of Jeff. Davis was egotistically eulogized.

MR. CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Some of Mr. Chase's friends lately addressed him a letter of inquiry as to his views on the political situation, but more particularly to ascertain whether he was opposed to Mr. Lincoln's reelection. In his reply, Mr. Chase says:

I do not see any reason for believing that the great cause to which we are all bound can be promoted any better or as well, by withdrawing support from the nomination made at Baltimore; and no cause of dissatisfaction, however strong, will warrant any sacrifice of that cause. What future circumstances may require or warrant cannot now be foreseen, and need not now be considered. I particularly desire my friends to do nothing or say nothing that can create the impression that there is any personal difference between Mr. Lincoln and myself, for there is none. All the differences that exist are on public questions, and have no private bearing

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York *Times*, in giving a review of the situation, discusses the magnitude of the work the Federals have yet to perform, and says:

Add to this the pending Presidential contest. It seems unfortunate that this element—one of strife, and, sometimes, bitter animosity, even in peaceful times—should be added just now to the disturbing forces of the country. We could wish that it had been otherwise for the present. But it is upon us, and must be met manfully, as every other crisis has been. A contest of this kind has, in ordinary times, shaken the country from centre to circumference.—When the storm was over, and the deep calm came, and no injury was done the Commonwealth by the fierce elemental strife, the fact was pointed at, abroad as at home, as a splendid illustration of the self-working and self-conserving potency of republican institutions.

The test soon to be re-enacted may involve more real peril than any that has preceded it. A mighty civil war upon our hands, whose determined prosecution, essential to our unity, and hence our very salvation, demands the whole energies of the country; the enemies of the Administration, aided by some who have ranked hitherto as its staunchest supporters, straining every nerve to overturn it, as if that were more important than to crush armed traitors now, and for years struggling to overturn the Government personal disappointments, partisan rancor, fierce thirst for power and place, blended with honest, but misjudging, zeal for a change of rulers, and inauguration of a different policy in conducting affairs,—all these things suggest grounds of fear that the coming contest may prove one of unexampled bitterness, the effects of which upon the country, in this its greatest trial hour, may prove signally disastrous to its highest interests

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

RALEIGH, Sept. 10, 1864.

A Speeil meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held this evening

Present: Wm H Harrison, Esq., Mayor. Messrs N S Harp, A L Longee, W H Tucker, A Creecn, J J Overby, Parker Overby, W B Richardson and Dr Wm H McKee, Commissioners.

A communication was received and read from Gov. Z. B. Vance, concerning wood for the citizens the approaching winter, &c.; and on motion the mayor was requested to call on the President of the R. & G. R. Road and ascertain on what terms the road will haul said wood and report at next meeting

The following Ordinance concerning slaves and free persons of color having parties, &c., was read and adopted.

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, That all assemblies of free negroes or slaves for dancing or other amusement shall be forbidden. Any free negro offending against this ordinance may be fined not exceeding $100; any slave likewise offending may be whipped with not exceeding 39 lashes, and any person allowing such assemblies on his or her premises shall be fined not exceeding $100, such punishment and fines to be at the discretion of the Mayor.

It was further ordained, that all Goats found running at large on and after the 19th instant shall be taken up and sold, after giving three days notice.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock.

J. J CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

CONFEDERATE TAXES.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX ASSESSORS FOR THE County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the Taxes for the year 1864: At

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

Banks,' Monday,	5th "
Barney Jones,' Tuesday,	6th "
Lashley's & Roads, Wednesday,	7th "
Green Level, Thursday,	8th "
Morrisville, Friday,	9th "
Busbee's, Monday,	12th "
Hood's, Tuesday,	13th "
Wakefield, Wednesday,	14th "
Boonsville, Thursday,	15th "
Forestville, Friday,	16th "
Dunnsville, Saturday,	17th "
Laws', Tuesday,	20th "
Oak Grove, Wednesday,	21st "
G. W. Thompson's, Thursday,	22nd "

The tax payers of the county are hereby notified to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Land, number of acres, and value in 1860. Slaves, number, sex, age and value in 1860. Horses, mules, asses and jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, goats and hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, wool, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, of all kinds, peas, ground peas, beans, flour, meal, sugar, molasses, bacon, lard, spirituous liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864.—The number of Bushels and their value respectively, must be stated seperately.

Household and kitchen furniture, agricultural implements, mechanical tools, and musical instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, carts, wagons, drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, maps, paintings, pictures, stationery, &c., and value in 1860. Property of all corporations, joint stock companies and associations, gold and silver coin, gold dust, and gold or silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits, bank bills, and all other papers issued as currency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing Confederate Treasury notes, and employed in a taxed business.) Value of all moneys held abroad, and bills of exchange on foreign countries; and the value of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, slaves, cotton or tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the surmount paid for them. The bacon will also be listed.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Aug 17-1m R. M. JONES. } Assessors.

MUSIC—RARE CHANCE.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES', ON FRIDAY night, 16th inst., a large collection of Standard Sheet Music for Pianos and Guitars.

Purchases may be made privately, between now and the sale by application to P. McGOWAN.
Sep 12-m&fd

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
June 23-tf

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD issue. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Sept. 10-dtf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj and A. A. General.
Aug 3-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. STRUM, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office,
Raleigh, Aug. 25. 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO P. H. RUSS,
Sep 3-d&w1d Secretary of State.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one or two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6 tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERTSON'S, Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.
Sept 5-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to upset and draw out old axes.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Aug 11-1m* North State Iron and Brass Works, Raleigh, N. C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.
O. S. CAUSEY,
July 18 dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriesy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Birins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,	Pittsboro, J. Long,
" F. S. Carr,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	" P. E. Pescud,
Concord, J. Reid,	Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,	Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,	Whiteville, E. Haynes,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Wilmington, Walker Meares & H. McLin,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.	" W. H. Lippitt,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	GEORGE W. DEEMS
Address, July 25-dtaw&w1m	Goldsboro, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.
Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines of nine words each, are a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. All advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black printing of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON.
Sept 5-dt Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best for tobacco, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 910 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with both land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of nine rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 75 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200 000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

It is necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.

Commiederate copy three times per week till forbid.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

having a good assortment of Material an extensive variety of type and one of the finest.

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

WOOL WANTED.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Cabarrine Lake, Concord Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro, Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE UPPER PART OF WAKE county, on Saturday last, two negro men, DOCTOR and SAM. Doctor is about 21 years old five feet eight or ten inches high, will weigh about 160 black, and a likely boy. Sam is about 20 years old, five feet six inches high, will weigh about 150, light or brown color, and a very likely boy. These boys came from Craven county and will no doubt attempt to get back as they have relations on my plantation, near the River in Fort Barnwell settlement. Our military authorities and others are requested to look out for them and secure them if possible before they get below our lines. I will give a reward of $100 each for their return to me ten miles West of Raleigh, or confinement in jail so I can get them. My Post Office is Morrisville, N. C. T. E. GASKINS.
Sept 6-d5t*

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-dltaw10w* Greensboro, N. C.

10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

SOLE AGENTS

in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music Books &c.

BRANSON & FARROR,
Sept 6-d1w Raleigh N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

A Turning Point.

The people of the Confederacy have arrived at a most critical stage in the history of their struggle for independence, and they cannot afford to stand still. We must move forward or backward, and upon the choice which we shall now make depends the final issue. If the entire people of the States that have formally seceded and joined the Confederacy, stand firm as a rock and perform with cheerfulness and alacrity their whole duty, the gloom caused by recent reverses will soon be dispelled and success and independence will follow; but if we hesitate, divide and become indifferent now, all is lost.

Our main armies in Virginia and Georgia are too weak to contend successfully against the immense numbers being brought against them, and more men must be speedily added to them.—But how is this to be done? Two of the Richmond papers suggest that the different States convene their Legislatures at once to co-operate with the general government for this purpose. This and the assembling of Congress may be necessary, for it seems that we are not only to prepare for the next spring campaign, but strengthen our armies for those active operations around Petersburg and Richmond which are expected to continue during the winter. The object in assembling the Legislatures of the States will be to cut down the scale of persons exempted as State officers, and ascertain how many more men each State can send to the field, and how few they can get along with at home. We know that many men are kept out as State officers who really have no duties to perform, and we have thought and do think that such should be permitted to assist in the defense of the country; but the authorities should be careful as to the industrial pursuits of the country, especially the farming interest, as upon that depends our final success as much as upon the strength and efficiency of our armies.

But is it necessary to take more men from the farms?—is it even necessary to have out the Senior Reserves at this time, while the fodder is drying upon the stalk and the wheat that ought to be sowing for another crop, is still in the shock? We don't know, but we know that there are a large number of men already in the service and pay of the government that are doing but precious little towards achieving our independence.—While the armies in Georgia and Virginia are suffering reverses and gradually giving back before superior numbers, the whole country is flooded with men claiming to be "in the service." It is time that Commissaries and Quartermasters be required to dispense with able-bodied clerks and do their own work; it is time that the conscript department was purged of the many favorites that have crept into it to escape field service; it is time that men not within the conscript age had been appointed to assess and collect taxes, buy and impress horses, carry mails, attend to post offices, act as clerks in the Depositary and other government establishments, &c., &c.; and it is time that the greatest of all nuisances, the Provost Marshall system, which keeps tens of thousand of men from the field, had been broken up Why the necessity of a Provost Marshall, with half a dozen clerks, at every town and village in the country, to give passes to old men, boys and women? Cannot the conscript department look after all men who owe service to the country without these Provost Guards? The fact is there are over a hundred thousand young, able-bodied men now receiving pay from the government who are rendering no service, and before further trespassing upon the producers, whose services are more important in the corn field than on the battle field, let all these "bomb-proofs" be unroofed and their inmates brought forth and placed in the ranks. Such a proceeding would not only fill up the ranks of the army but would increase confidence and enhance enthusiasm at home.

If it be necessary to fill up the armies let the Legislatures of the different States and Congress be called, let the thousands of constables, deputies, magistrates, &c., that have been made such for the purpose of keeping them out of the war, be put in; but first of all and above all let the law of Congress and the order of the War Department, requiring all post officials to turn over their pets, be faithfully and impartially enforced; let the Provost system, in the rural districts where there are no armies, be broken up, and let the force employed in the conscript business be trimmed down and the nice young men who lounge around the various government offices be put in the ranks. We have enough of men to withstand all the shocks of Grant and Sherman, provided we had them in the right place, and it is the duty of the government authorities at Richmond to see that there is no delay in putting muskets in their hands.

There are thousands of men, too, in the country not subject to conscription, under the present law, who have always declared their determination to go to the field, when their services *should be needed*, and as the enemy now confront us at every point with superior numbers, and are sending reinforcements to the field by thousands, we assure these gentlemen that their time has come, their services are now *needed*, and we call upon them to go. A few weeks or months hence and it may be too late, and so we admonish them to go now.

The perils that surround us are no more threatening than they have often been before, and our cause is not more gloomy than it has been a dozen times within the last three years—all we require is that the Confederate and State authorities do their duty, promptly; let the people remain united and determined—send to the army such men as can be of more use to the country there than at home, and all will be well.

Our Capitol is threatened by a mighty host, the Federal government will strain every nerve for its overthrow, and as the moral effect of such a reverse would well nigh wreck our cause, we say to the authorities, State and Confederate that what is to be done must be done quickly.

The Georgia Disaster.

The people of the Confederate States are not children and should not be treated as such. We do not run mad over victory, nor are we bowed to the earth by defeat. We have recovered from the loss of Norfolk, New Orleans, Vicksburg and other reverses, and have already nearly forgotten and determined to retrieve the fall of Atlanta; and being cool and collected we are prepared to know the worst. Two weeks have elapsed and yet we know but little of the real extent of the reverse, beyond the loss of the worthless town of Atlanta. Give us the facts. Let us know how many men we had killed how many wounded, how many captured—how much and what kind of property was lost and all about it. We assure the authorities that the withholding of the facts will be ten times worse than a knowledge of the whole truth, as far as the people are concerned.

We have made these remarks because one paper puts our loss at fifteen hundred, while another has it over four thousand; and the telegraph locates our army at Lovejoy's Station, while one of the papers places it at Griffin, eleven miles farther down towards Macon. The following relative to the situation, from the Macon *Intelligencer*, is not as encouraging as some of the accounts we have had:

The position in Georgia presents a decidedly uncomfortable aspect. Our army was in front of Griffin at daylight on Monday morning, our outer lines being at Lovejoy's. In the considerably disorganized condition it now presents, there is nothing to be learned of our losses in the past few days.

Hardee's command consisting of Hardee's corps, under command of Cleburne, and Lee's corps—have sustained the brunt of battle since Wednesday morning. They have confronted the entire Yankee army fought in inch by inch, and repulsed all assaults, and only retreated before the immense massed flank movements of the enemy, who persistently thrust fresh columns on our position. The loss of the enemy, however, has been very large; so much so as to check materially their operations. Their movements during the next few days must of necessity be very slow, as they will repair the road ere they can advance. It will take them some time, too, to accumulate stores and supplies convenient to their lines. Their numbers have been materially reduced during the past few day's operations. At present they cannot possibly have fifty thousand men of all arms operating against us. The desultory fighting which continues with hardly an hour's intermission is most wearisome and destructive to both parties, and can never be attended with any gain that will de fine the condition of affairs or materially influence the final result.

Nothing but disaster has attended our movements, since the continuity and strength of the army was destroyed by dividing it into two inefficient portions. The mistake culminated in the evacuation of Atlanta and the unnecessary destruction of immense stores and all this despite the promises of Mr. Davis that the city should not fall.

Before Atlanta was lost, all our railroad stock that had been retained, was destroyed. It amounted to more than one hundred and fifty cars, and several engines. Eighteen of the cars were heavily loaded with ordnance stores, amongst which were about five thousand splendid Enfield or Tower muskets, entirely new, with all their equipments. A large number of bridles, saddles, canteens with splendid web slings, sword bayonets, axes, shovels and other hardware in large quantity. About three millions rounds of cartridges and ammunition of all kinds and of the very finest quantity and character were fired. It was the explosion of this material which was heard so distinctly on Thursday night by parties forty miles away.

That such an enormous amount of material which cannot be replaced, was permitted to accumulate and remain in Atlanta until it becomes completely isolated and eventually destroyed, exhibit not only most culpable negligence, but the most reprehensible incompetency on the part of those who mismanaged the affair.

CONTRADICTED.—The statement in the Press dispatches, taken from a Yankee paper, that a commissioner had reached Washington city from Georgia, asking on what terms Georgia can return to the Union, is pronounced by the Milledgeville *Confederate Union* a lie. It says:

"We are authorised by Governor Brown to say that no commissioner has been sent from Georgia to the United States, upon any subject or business whatever."

GRAPHIC—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register & Advertiser* writes from Magnolia, Mississippi:

Plenty of men are to be seen sitting and whittling around the shady corners; and whilst they are all coated with some kind of grease that enables them to slip through the conscript officer's fingers, each half is continually wondering why the other half isn't in the army.

Ex-President Fillmore is said to favor the election of McClellan.

FROM GEORGIA.

None of the Georgia papers yet received give any satisfactory details of the fighting at Jonesboro, nor have we seen any list of killed and wounded. We take the following items from the Macon *Confederate* of the 6th:

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

Our army is at Lovejoy's station resting and reorganizing, and is confronted by the advanced pickets of Sherman.

It is believed that the enemy will not make another advance until they accumulate stores at Atlanta and map out further combinations.

Scouts from the rear of Sherman report with emphasis that Wheeler has actually blown up the Tunnell at Tunnell Hill, and that he is now actually operating upon that line. A Captain commanding a company of independent mounted rifles substantiates this in a report he makes at Governor Brown's headquarters in this city.

THE COLLISION.

The railroad collision at Barnesville was a far more serious affair than at first supposed. We learn that thirty-one dead bodies were taken from the wreck killed instantly, and that forty wounded soldiers were again wounded—many mortally. One lady was killed. Two engines and six cars were crushed to pieces

The citizens of the neighborhood came en masse to the scene of the disaster and rendered every assistance they could. There were eighteen Yankee prisoners on the down train, none of whom were hurt. As soon as the accident occurred they went to work and did everything in their power to rescue the dead bodies and the wounded caught under the mass of rubbish. This should be remembered and the men rewarded by being placed first on the list for exchange.

All accounts agree that the passenger train was a few minutes out of time, and that it was designed for the other to meet it at Barnesville. The collision occurred in a cut and a curve two miles on the other side of that place, the trains coming together without any one on board, either having the slightest warning until within a few yards of each other.

GENERAL JOHNSTON.

If any one doubts the popularity of Gen. Johnston with the soldiers of the army of Tennessee let him go to the Depot on the arrival of the trains of wounded from the front, and talk awhile with the bleeding veterans he will find there. "If we only had Old Joe we would know it was all right?" "Hood is as brave a man as ever lived, but there's nobody like Johnston." "Why did they take old Joe from us?" "Give us Johnston and we'll whip the Yankees out of their boots" These and similar remarks can be heard on all sides and evince the great popularity of Gen. Johnston, and the unbounded enthusiasm he creates among the troops. We trust this officer will not be left much longer without a command, but will be placed where his great military ability, will be of service to the country and the cause.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

In the fight on the 1st at Jonesboro, Hardee's corps was assaulted by six corps of the enemy, but maintained its position the entire day. The fight is said to have been one of the most desperate on record. At times it was hand to hand but the heroic handful never flinched. Being flanked, they withdrew during the night. Ever since Hardee has had command of this corps it has been an honor to the army and the country. On every battle field it has covered itself with glory. Georgia may well be proud of her gallant son. The soldiers call him "Old Reliable," as he has never failed to perform his part in the grand drama; and when the curtain falls, his name will be among the brightest that adorn the page on which is written the names of the heroes of the revolution.

MACON CROWDED.

The military changes at the front has again flooded our city with a surplus of population. The wounded from the Jonesboro battle have been added to our hospitals and many refugees to our houses, making Macon one of the most crowded and bustling cities of the Confederacy.

MOSBY AT WORK.—The Lynchburg *Republican* of the 9th says:

Passengers by the train last night report that Mosby had a heavy fight with a greatly superior force of Yankees, on Monday last, near Upperville, in Fauquier county. Though outnumbered three to one, Mosby and his gallant men gave the enemy a bloody drubbing, killing thirty who were left on the field, wounding and capturing eighty prisoners among them several officers.

Mosby lost eight men killed and about twenty wounded, some dangerously. No further details were known to our informants, though the fight is said to have been the hardest and most stubbornly contested in which the gallant partisan chief has yet been engaged.

No further news of interest was received from Gen. Early's army.

A NOTE FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT.—The Asheville *News* says:

The Schedule price of Irish Potatoes is $10 a bushel. Capt. Thrash, the Post Commissary here, informs us that he refused to pay the price, and now more potatoes are offered at $4 than he wants to buy. The Commissioners will please make a note of this.

LIBERAL DONATION.—W. P. Reinhardt of Catawba county, has given to indigent soldiers wives and widows 100 bushels of wheat, of the present crop. Who will beat it?

The Lynchburg *Republican* calls upon the President to Convene Congress at once, so that the Conscript law may be amended and revised with the view of raising more men.

Eighteen shells were thrown into Charleston on Friday last, one of which struck a negro man killing him instantly.

The Palace Mills, Columbus, Ga., have reduced the price of meal to $6 a bushel. O that we had Palace Mills hereabouts.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF MORGAN—HIS FUNERAL, &c.

The Abingdon *Virginian* gives us the following interesting account of the death of Morgan, his funeral, burial, &c:

When the news reached here on Sunday, that Gen. John H Morgan had been wounded and captured, men looked serious, and sad and disappointed; but when the evil tidings came on Monday that he had been killed, a deep and solemn gloom settled upon the whole community.—It is not for us to speak of his deeds—they belong to history, and will be written. We may say, the Confederate States have not produced a purer patriot or a more gallant and fearless leader.—Having entered active service at the very beginning of the war, for the first two years no officer of his rank accomplished more, or spread more terror among our enemies. But, as before said, it is not for us, but for history, to record his deeds and when that record shall be made by impartial hands, no name will shine brighter in the glorious galaxy, as no patriot has sacrificed or suffered more.

As the news of his death has already flashed along the wires all over the continent, North as well as South, we did not sit down to record the melancholy fact merely, but to give a detail of the particulars as we have received them from an eye-witness.

He did not fall in battle, and in the defeat of his command, as has been published in the Lynchburg and Richmond papers. On Saturday, the 3d inst., accompanied by the brigades of Giltner, Hodges and Smith, and a detatchment of Vaughan's, with four pieces of artillery, General Morgan and his staff approached the town of Greenesville, Tenn Scouts had brought the information that the enemy were not nearer than Bull's Gap, 16 miles distant, and in addition, a guard had been sent into the village to reconnoitre. Upon the report of the entire absence of the enemy, Cassel's battalion, commanded by Capt. J. M. Clarke, together with the four guns, were posted some 3 or 400 yards from the C. H., when Gen. Morgan and his Staff entered and established headquarters at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Williams, near the centre of the town. Shortly after the advent of the guard in town, young Mrs. Williams, (daughter-in-law of the lady at whose house Gen Morgan had his headquarters,) disappeared, a scout was sent for but could not find her, and as she returned with the enemy next morning, it appears she had ridden all the way to Bull's Gap, and had given information of Morgan's whereabouts and the strength of the guard.

Precaution had been taken to prevent the egress of persons who might convey information to the enemy, and all the roads and avenues were picketed. After visiting the camps and seeing that pickets had been duly posted, Gen. Morgan and his Staff, at a late hour of the night, retired to rest. Being greatly fatigued, they slept very soundly, and were startled from their slumbers about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning by the elder Mrs. Williams, who informed them that the Yankees had surrounded the house. The General and his Staff at once sprang from their beds, armed themselves and rushed out at the opposite door to that at which the Yankees were thundering. On the side of the house where they escaped there is a large yard and garden, with a great deal of foliage and a vineyard. These, together with the basement of the old hotel at the southeastern extremity of the grounds, enabled them to conceal themselves for a time, but the Yankees by this time began to appear so thick and fast around them, that concealment became hopeless, and they rushed out to attempt to fight their way through in the hope of succor and assistance from the battalion so near at hand.—The officers with General Morgan, were Maj. Gassett, and Capts. Withers, Rogers and Clay, and a young gentleman by the name of Johnson, a clerk in the office of the Adjt. General At this time they were all, except Withers and Clay, in the basement of the old hotel, occupied by Mrs. Fry, (wife of the notorious bushwhacker and murderer now in our possession.) who was all the time calling to the Yankees, informing them of the hiding place of the "rebels." Seeing escape almost hopeless, Gen. Morgan directed Maj. Gassett to examine and see if there was any chance of escape from the front of the basement into the street. Maj. G. looked and replied that there was a chance, but it was a desperate one, which Gen. Morgan did not hear, as at that instant the Yankees charged up to the fence separating the hotel from Mrs. Williams' grounds, when the Gen. with Maj. Gassett, Capt. Rogers and Mr. Johnson, sprang out in the direction of the vineyard, when the two later were captured and the Gen. killed. The latter had just fired his pistol, and was in the act of firing again when he fell. Capts. Withers and Clay had been able to get out of the house, and had concealed themselves in or near it. Maj. Gassett in the meantime, sought shelter in the basement and vineyard alternately, but could not elude the vigilance of Mrs. Fry, who was all the time directing attention to his whereabouts. Being the only rebel left—Withers and Clay having been discovered and betrayed by a negro—Maj. Gassett's ingenuity was put to work to avoid capture. Mrs Fry knew he was in the basement, and the Yankees were as thick around him as snakes in the harvest.—After passing to and fro several times between the basement and the garden, all the time under fire, he finally took shelter in the former, and at an auspicious moment sprang into the street, gave Mrs. Fry a parting blessing in his exit, mounted a horse hitched near by and made his escape. A great many shots were fired by the Yankees, but the only one that took effect was that which killed Gen. Morgan, piercing his right breast, and ranging through diagonally.—Withers, Rogers, Clay and Johnson are now, we presume, in a Yankee prison, and Maj. Gassett is again on duty with his command.

The General was determined never to surrender, and told members of his staff they must not give up. He was heard to say "they have got us sure," when he drew his pistol and commenced firing.

After Gen. Morgan had been killed the unfeeling brutes who murdered him threw his lifeless body across a horse and paraded through the streets, as we have been informed. His body was subsequently sent through the lines by flag of truce.

BURIAL OF GEN. MORGAN.

On Monday night, the remains of Gen. Morgan arrived at Abingdon, and were taken to the residence of Judge Campbell in the vicinity, where Mrs Morgan, with one or two relatives, are sojourning. On Tuesday evening at 4 o'clock, funeral services were performed by Chaplain Cameron, and the procession formed by Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden. It was the largest and most imposing procession we have ever seen of the sort in this part of the country. The order was as follows:

1st. Hearse with the body and guards on each side, without arms.
2d. Chaplains,
3d. Family of deceased,
4th. Military family, mounted by twos,
5th. Military Court. " " "
6th. Officers of the Army, " " "
7th. Privates, " " "
8th. Citizens, " " "
9th. Citizens dismounted.

As the sun went down behind dark masses of cloud in the west, emblematic of the sorrow and gloom that pervaded the vast concourse in attendance, all that was mortal of the immortal John H. Morgan was consigned to the rest of the tomb, there to sleep, unmindful of the clash of arms and the terrible tread of armies, until the trump that marshals the buried millions shall break his slumbers.

PETERSBURG.

[From the Express of Saturday]

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a brisk cannonading commenced on the left of our lines, which gradually extended around to the centre, and eventually reached the right. Towards two o'clock the firing increased in rapidity and until three one uninterrupted roar of artillery was heard. It was a vast artillery duel, which on the left extended around to the right—most of the cannon on the lines being brought into play

During the progress of this cannonading, the enemy took occasion to shell the city vigorously—throwing largely upwards of a hundred of his destructive missiles inside the corporation limits. Some damage, as usual was done, but no injury to life was sustained, except the killing of a mule. A number of deserters, bearing order No. 65 in their hands, came into our lines yesterday. They were mostly foreigners, but some of them very intelligent men. One of them reports that Grant has issued orders to one or more corps to supply themselves with three days cooked rations, and intimated that some movement is on tapis among the Yankees. If such be the case, we shall probably have a move upon our right, or a strike in the direction of the Southside railroad, which Grant is no doubt very desirous to seize. He will find a further extension of his lines in that direction, an extremely difficult and dangerous task.

We have also the intelligence that reinforcements are reaching Grant, but in what numbers we cannot learn. Transports have within the last few days been seen coming up the river with troops on board. It is evident from all appearances that Grant will soon break the monotonous quiet that has reigned in front of Petersburg since the fight at Reams'.

The enemy's pickets keep well in, around Reams', and show no evidence of any disposition to make another advance in that direction

Grant has turned the course of the old City Point Railroad, and is now busily extending it to the Yellow House on the Weldon Road, six miles from Petersburg.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF AN ARMISTICE.

At Indianapolis, on the 29 ultimo, there was a grand reception of several returning regiments. Governor Morton made an address to the soldiers, in the course of which he discussed the question of an armistice as follows:

"It requires two parties to make an armistice, and old Jeff Davis has already declared that he demands the withdrawal of our armies from the South as a necessary preliminary to any negotiation Who shall ask for an armistice? Shall our Government sue for terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience of soldiers agree to that? [Cries of "No! No!"] But what does an armistice mean? It means to cease operations in front of Atlanta; it means to loose the hold upon Richmond: it means to stop Farragut at Mobile.

"As every one knows diplomacy takes a great deal of time, and probably, at last, would fail.—Can we spare enough weather now left us for military operations to be frit ered away in armistice, and then find ourselves carried into the winter, when our campaign must necessarily close? Can we afford that now? But who believes the rebels will voluntarily come back into the Union, and give up those very ideas for which they have suffered the horrors of a long and bloody war, especially if we are to acknowledge by asking an armistice, that we are unable to conquer them?

"Can we coax them back? If we try that, we shall have to agree to pay their war debt; to give a pension to their widows and orphans and maimed soldiers; we shall have to pay the damage that has been done to the Southern States during the war: and, more than all, we will have to engraft into our Constitution the doctrine of secession. Suppose we succeed. When we come to voting money to pay the war debt of the South, or to pension their soldiers, or to re-imburse them for damages, abolition Massachusetts, abolition Ohio, abolition Wisconsin, will tell us, "We did not want an armistice, we wanted to fight this war out; but, as you have acknowledged secession in your Constitution, we will quietly walk out." In this way the Union would go to pieces, and the country we tried to save be broken up by the very compromise that was intended to preserve it. We can make no compromise but what will break up the Government. The only way to get out of the war in to fight it out. [Applause.]

"But these peace men say the North is exhausted. Are we exhausted? The cost of this war is not one-half of the profits of the country. We have never been as wealthy as now, and there are three millions of men in the North who have not yet shouldered a musket in this war. Are we exhausted! General Grant has the rebellion by the throat in front of Richmond, and the General has told a United States senator that he would not let go his hold even if New York, Philadelphia and Washington should be burned. Sherman is all right at Atlanta, and we will crush this rebellion if we are not pulled off by the traitors of the North."